

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 4.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2245

## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75  
PER YEAR.....5.00  
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00  
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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 10, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27 3/4	28
Honolulu	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		330
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	30 1/2	41
Honolulu	780,000	100	160	
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	31	34
Honolulu	500,000	100	240	
Kahuku	500,000	20	24 1/2	25
Kamalo Sug. Co. Ltd.	225,000	20		
Kihel Plant. Co. Ltd.	1,050,000	50		
" Paid up	1,500,000	50		
Kipahulu	150,000	100	107 1/2	
Koloa	300,000	100	175	
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	99	
MAUNALO A. Co., Ass.				
" Paid up	400,000	100		
McBryde S. Co. Ltd.	832,500	20		10
" Paid up	1,650,000	20		14 1/2
Mahika Sugar Co.	200,000	20		
" Paid up	200,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,500,000	100	151 1/2	155
Oonohoe	1,000,000	100		
Ookala	500,000	20	17 1/2	17 3/4
Oloa Sugar Co. Ltd.	812,500	20		
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	14 1/2	15 1/2
Oloahua	150,000	100		
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100	210	250
Popekoo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,000,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	115 1/2	118
Waialua	800,000	100		
Waikuku	700,000	100	840	
Waimanalo	252,000	100	145	
Waimoa	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		105
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	110	120
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	105	
Hon. Sp. Tr. & Tel. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	10		60 1/2
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10	18	14
Makaha Col. Co. Ltd.	40,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		105
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	70	
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.			90 1/2	100
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.				
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4 1/2 per cent.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 per cent.				
Hon. T. & L. Co.				101
O. R. & L. Co.				102
O. R. & L. Co.				101
Oloa Plant. 6 p. c.				101
Oloa Plant. 6 p. c.				101

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten Waiulua, \$115.50; 10 Ewa, \$27.75; 12 Oloa, paid up, \$15.12 1/2; 10 Oloa, paid up, \$15.12 1/2; Hawaiian Sugar, \$40; 25 Ookala, \$17.50; 5 Kihel, paid up, \$17.50; 5 Kihel, paid up, \$16.87 1/2. Afternoon Session—One hundred Ookala, \$17.62 1/2.

Between Boards—Three thousand O. R. & L. Co. bonds, \$101.50; 400 Ewa, \$28.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 2, No. 7254—James K. Lota and wife to A. S. Wilcox, portion R. P. 7006, kul. 1053, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$175.

January 3, No. 7253—W. G. Ashley and wife to Geo. B. McClellan, tr. portion of Grant 3499, Thurston avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$17,000.

No. 7251—Ching Ahune, tr. to Peter Kanana, kul. 373 (portion) and one piece land, Nehe, Wailuku, grant 1959, Kamaele, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$310.

No. 7255—Chas. S. Deaky and wife to William G. Irwin, water rights and privileges in Wailuku river, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$11.

January 4, No. 7256—K. Kaaha et al. to Kahue Kaaha, Kaahue Kaaha, Maria Kaaha and Mrs. N. Honoukahi; piece land, Puao, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 7257—K. Sylvia and husband (R. H. Sylvia) to W. F. Frear, tr.; R. P. 1777, Mokuleia, R. P. 24, Kaena, Waiulua, Oahu. Consideration \$325.

January 5, No. 7258—Kokoaliile and wife (Kepa) to Mrs. K. Ohela; R. P. 5076, kul. 523 (interest in), Honouliuli, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$20.

January 5, No. 7259—Kaulahe and husband (V. Ohera) to Lum Ahi; interest in R. P. 5076, kul. 523, Honouliuli, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No. 7257—W. C. Ahi and wife to J. S. Bailey, lot 55, King street tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

No. 7258—J. S. Bailey to Mary E. Betters, lot 55, King street tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500; mortgage \$1,000.

## CAPITOL NEWS.

### Hawaii's Affairs In Washington City.

#### THE STATUS OF CHINESE CITIZENS

Chinatown Fire Claims—Nothing For Us in River and Harbor Bill.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—There will be something of a fight before the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the status of the Chinese citizens of Hawaii is accepted by them and the Chinese Government, according to the outlook here. During the absence of the Chinese Minister from the city, Mr. Wu has become one of the most sought-after men in the United States. An authoritative statement as to the steps to be taken by China through him cannot be had, but it has been intimated that there will be a vigorous protest made. As the case now stands it has not reached final settlement by any means, being in that stage according to the utterances of one of the officials of the department as "still under advisement." This gives interest to the opinion of the Treasury as set forth in the statement of the legal views prepared by Assistant Solicitor F. A. Reeve during the absence of Solicitor O'Connell.

This opinion is a long one, coming as the last half of an answer to questions submitted by Commissioner Powderly. After reciting the clause of the organic laws of the Territory of Hawaii which delimit citizenship, the acting Solicitor says:

"This language, standing alone, would seem to confer upon Chinese persons who had become citizens of Hawaii on or before August 12, 1898, the status of citizens of the United States. This would include not only the right to enter and re-enter the Territory of Hawaii at will, but the right to enter the United States proper and exercise here all the rights of citizenship, including the right to vote and to hold office. I am persuaded that it was not the intent of Congress to make citizens of this class of Chinese persons and I assign the following reasons for this conclusion:

First—The convention of 1894 with the Chinese, Article 4, provides that Chinese in the United States shall not have the right to become naturalized, and Section 14 of the act of May, 1882, provides that no state or federal court shall admit as citizens any Chinese persons. It is hardly to be conceived that Congress intended to grant full citizenship to a class of Chinese in a distant land, who, if domiciled in our midst could, under no circumstances, become citizens of the United States."

The second reason assigned is that the naturalization laws of this country were extended to Hawaii by the organic act as a whole, and consequently it is not to be supposed that Congress meant to naturalize by wholesale as citizens Chinese who subsequent to the operation of this organic act could not become citizens.

The third reason is that by the provision of the organic act for the issuance of certificates of residence to the Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii, the Congress meant to imply that all laws governing Chinese in this country were in force in Hawaii, and as the time for the taking out of such certificates was at an end its extension for one year from the date of the operation of the organic law was necessary to prevent hardship to the Chinese residents. In elaborating this point the Solicitor goes into the relations of this Government with the Chinese within its boundaries, calling attention to the fact that this race alone of all on the face of the globe is denied the rights of citizenship here, not only when the persons come from their own land but in case they come to this country from any other. Attention is called to the apparent conflict of sections 4 and 101 of the organic act and the opinion given that it was the intention of Congress to make the exclusion laws of this country apply to Chinese in Hawaii whether they had obtained their citizenship during the life of the republic or at an earlier period.

It is a safe prediction to make that any action which may be found necessary to take under this decision will be watched here with more than ordinary interest. The Geary exclusion law will cease in its present operation June 30th, 1902. Already there has been discussion of its working and of the means which will be taken for its re-enactment. The bill in a slightly modified form will be introduced at this session of Congress by Kahn of California, but he knows that this matter should go over until the Fifty-seventh

(Continued on Page 4.)

## DEATH, THE HACKMAN.



WHEN HONOLULU READ yesterday morning in the Advertiser that eight lepers had been taken in two public hacks from the police station to the Kahlili Receiving Station on Wednesday evening, and that a trusted employee of the Board of Health was responsible for thus exposing the City to the dread disease, there was alarm and disgust expressed on every side.

David Naholewa, the Board of Health agent, who has charge of the transfer of the lepers, confessed to Executive Officer Pratt of the Board that he had not even tried to get a wagon for the transportation of the lepers, but had deliberately put them in two hacks from stand 84—Nos. 217 and 78, driven by Abraham Kekai and one Vierra respectively—and had dispatched the patients to the receiving station without even a guard.

Naholewa, in whom the Board has put implicit confidence, did not even send a man to see that the lepers were delivered at Kahlili, but returned hastily to his pleasures after seeing the hacks leave the police station.

When Naholewa was taken to task by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and got scared, he called up Dr. Pratt, his "boss," and told him about his use of the hacks.

Pratt rebuked him over the telephone and asked him if he had gone to the Board's stables to get the wagon bought by the Board for this service and the keep of which is paid for by the property holders.

Pratt says that Naholewa said he had been to the stable and found no one there. But Pratt said yesterday that Naholewa had acknowledged yesterday that he had lied, and had not been to the stable at all.

He was enjoying himself Wednesday night when the night clerk at the police station sent a hack for him with information that the eight lepers who had

come on the Eclipse from Maui were awaiting his coming for transfer to Kahlili. Naholewa rode in the hack to the police station and then, hiring another from the same stand—84—he told the drivers to go to Kahlili.

To the facts that the lepers were contaminating the hacks and that they were practically free to escape from the care of the drivers, Naholewa gave no heed. He was drawing his salary and doing as little as possible to earn it.

If one of the lepers had started to run away on the road to the receiving station the hack drivers could have done nothing to stop him. Each of the drivers would have been busied restraining his other passengers and in the darkness it would have been an easy matter for one of the unfortunates to gain freedom and perhaps preserve it long enough to spread his fearful affliction.

Naholewa is to be investigated by the Board of Health this afternoon. The statements of the hack drivers and of Naholewa have been written out and they will be shown to the members of the Board. It is understood that according to the present outlook Naholewa will be reprimanded and told not to "do it again."

Naholewa pleads that he should not be scolded for taking lepers in public hacks, as it is an old story; that lepers have been driven about in public vehicles since the first vehicle was beached in Honolulu.

He thinks he is being made the scapegoat.

"Why," says this intelligent guardian of the public health, "only a few months ago we carried the lepers in express wagons. Hacks are more convenient."

The two hacks—Nos. 78 and 217—were fumigated by the Board of Health, but David Naholewa, who rode in one of them, was not even touched with the fluid from the purifying squirtgun.

Many people believe he will be whitewashed this afternoon by the Board of Health.

## ONE STREET CAR SYSTEM

Tramways and Rapid Transit Lines May Join.

The Advertiser is able to announce that negotiations are under way to consolidate the two street car lines of Honolulu and supply the whole city and its suburbs with a finished trolley system. This is the business which took Messrs. Thurston and Pain to the Coast and which has sent or will send Mr. Pain to London to confer with the syndicate which holds a controlling interest in the Tramway company.

Before Mr. Thurston went to the Coast the Rapid Transit company made the Tramway company a handsome offer for its franchise, its property and its good will. This offer the local stockholders of the Tramway line are in favor of accepting. Decision will be reached by the London interest and if favorable the substantial effects of the consolidation will soon be seen. The pending negotiations will not delay the present work of the Rapid Transit company.

## GUARDING THE YOUNG GOULDS

They Are Securely Locked Up at Night and Guarded by Detectives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A late edition of the Evening World contains the following: An intimate friend of Mrs. Edwin Gould told a reporter today that ever since the kidnapping of Millionaire Cudahy's son in Omaha both Mr. and Mrs. Gould have been in constant dread that their two little boys might be stolen.

Every precaution is being taken to protect them from kidnapers. There is never a moment when the Gould children are not guarded by reliable household servants and closely watched day and night by private detectives.

When the two little boys retire at night the nurse double bolts and bars the door on the inside. Edwin Gould then secures the door on the outside with a strong padlock and keeps the key in his possession until morning, when the children come out. This padlock is changed frequently, so duplicate keys cannot be used.

When the children go on the street or in the park with their nurses a private detective follows a short distance behind and does not lose sight of them for an instant. Four private detectives are employed to keep the Gould household under constant surveillance. The elder Gould child is Edwin Gould, Jr. He is a little over 7 years old and is a bright, active boy. His brother, Frank Fisher Gould, is only a baby, not quite 2 years old.

Jeffries' fight with Goh Ruhlin will take place at Cincinnati.

## SILVER SCARCE, PANIC COMING

Exports That Bring Mexico to Verge of Financial Crisis.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says: The scarcity of silver in Mexico is so great that many banks in the principal cities of the country are paying 1 per cent interest per month on silver deposits. The continued and unprecedented exportation of Mexican silver dollars to China, the Philippines and the Far East, together with the heavy shipments of silver bullion from Mexico to England and the United States is apparently bringing this country to the verge of a financial crisis. Business men and bankers throughout the country are appealing to President Diaz and Minister of Finance Limantour to have an export duty placed on silver immediately.

The consular representatives of the United States, England, France and Germany in Mexico have called the attention of their respective governments to the financial situation in this country. It is asserted that many banks of issue are short of the silver reserve they are required to have by law, and the moment they are unable to respond to the demands of their customers for silver a general financial panic with distressing results will occur throughout the country.

The schooner Alcaide has been libeled at San Pedro, Cal. Notwithstanding, she tried to leave port, but was restrained by force.

## AUSTRALIA'S GREAT DAY

The Earl of Hopetoun Sworn In as the Governor General.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun was sworn in as the first Governor General of the federated Australian colonies amidst scenes of pageantry such as never before had been attempted in the antipodes. Scores of thousands of people participated in the demonstration. The rejoicing of the commonwealth was intensified by a message from Queen Victoria, sent through the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun as follows:

"The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia Her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the commonwealth and her earnest wish that under Divine Providence it may insure increased prosperity and well being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia."

### First of His Class.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Cadet Edward N. Johnston of Oregon, a member of the first class, appeared before the examining board in the semi-annual examination as first man in all the subjects of his class—engineering, ordnance and gunnery, law and history—an unusual distinction.



The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

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# THE TERMS OF PEACE

China Agrees To All Preliminaries.

## COURT ORDERS ACTION

Instructs its Envoys to Sign the Joint Note and Get Best Terms.

PEKING, Dec. 30.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have unexpectedly been ordered to sign the preliminary joint note and have notified the foreign envoys to that effect. The Chinese themselves were greatly astonished at receiving the imperial instructions. Neither Li Hung Chang nor Prince Ching had expected success in persuading the court under ten days.

The Emperor's instructions are to agree fully to the note, but to endeavor to get the best terms possible, particularly in the matter of limiting the number of the legation guards and also as to the places where these are to be located. The plenipotentiaries are instructed to endeavor to limit the number of army posts along the line of railway to as few as possible, and, finally, to request the powers not to destroy the forts, but merely to disarm them.

Li Hung Chang's health is bad and it is doubtful whether he will be able to do more than affix his signature to an instrument delegating the powers to Prince Ching until another plenipotentiary has been appointed. He was dressed this morning and carried in a chair to the residence of Prince Ching, with whom he held a long consultation. Prince Ching then called upon the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Spanish Minister, Senor de Cologan, and requested him to notify the other envoys that instructions had been received from the Emperor to sign the note.

PEKING, Dec. 30.—A meeting of the Foreign Ministers will be held as soon as Sir Ernest Mason-Satow, the British Minister, who is suffering from chills and fever, shall have recovered sufficiently to be present and when a date and place for meeting the Chinese plenipotentiaries shall have been agreed upon.

A representative of the Associated Press today had a personal interview with Li Hung Chang, who shows plainly physical evidence of his recent illness, but whose mind has not been affected by his sickness and is as vigorous as ever. In the course of his conversation with the correspondent Earl Li said he should prefer to meet the ministers and plenipotentiaries at his house if such an arrangement were possible, on account of the condition of his health, but would not, in the circumstances, make suggestions. He said also that the Emperor is desirous of complying in all particulars with the demands of the powers. On the other hand he thinks the powers should order a cessation of the frequent irritating expeditions, which he looks upon as unnecessary and as doing a deal of harm. It will be quite possible now, he says, to maintain complete order in the province, with the assistance of a small number of Chinese troops; and he hopes the powers will agree to keep as at present the troops now stationed at Peking and Tientsin and along the railway.

The Emperor, Li Hung Chang asserts, is willing to punish all those named by the powers by banishment to the furthest part of the Chinese dominions on the northwestern frontier; and their return, he declares, will be prohibited under penalty of decapitation. His Majesty is anxious also to have the number of legation guards limited and that other boundaries be specified; and he hopes the foreign armies will be recalled as early as possible in the spring. China will endeavor, says Earl Li, by every means in her power to prove that she intends compliance with the demands contained in the note and to show her desire to make the country safe and habitable for foreigners. He believes the powers will not insist upon the total destruction of the forts.

## NEW PHASES OF NEGRO QUESTION

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—Papers were read at today's session of the American Historical Association, in session here, covering periods in the history of America from 1765 to the negro question as it stands at the present time. The first paper was on "The Opposition in Parliament, 1765-1775," by Professor W. C. Abbott, of Dartmouth College. The second was "The Undoing of the Reconstruction," otherwise known as "The Negro Question." This paper was read by William A. Dunning, of Columbia University. In brief, Professor Dunning said the men who had handled the negro question in the middle of the century were of strong emotions and narrow in judgment, laboring under the delusion that the abolishment of slavery meant the abolishment of every other obstacle immediately.

In the discussion which followed Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, said that the removal of the negro from the South by colonization elsewhere would kill the Southern States. He deplored the lynching of negroes, but asserted that if the people of America, community demanded the burning at the stake of negroes as a penalty for committing horrible crimes the State should make burning the legal penalty.

### Late London Failures.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times in its financial article says: There is very little likelihood of the rather impudent proposal of voluntary liquidation being allowed to take effect.

The Daily Telegraph, which believes

it will be difficult to induce the shareholders to put in fresh capital, gives a rumor that an American syndicate has offered \$400,000 for the Baker Street railway undertaking, and it thinks the shareholders may get five shillings to the pound.

### NOT DECADENT.

Fine Showing for the Trade of Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Great Britain's talk of decadence does not appear in the reports published in a statistical abstract just received here, showing by comparative tables the trade of Great Britain with the colonies for 1899.

The British colonies all over the world imported in one year goods valued at more than one billion dollars, and of this quantity \$500,000,000 came from the mother country. India imported \$300,000,000 of goods, \$200,000,000 coming from England, Canada imported about \$140,000,000, but only \$34,000,000 from the United Kingdom.

Australia and the Australasian islands imported in 1899 not far from \$200,000,000, of which about \$130,000,000 came from the United Kingdom. The British West Indies imported about \$33,550,000—about \$12,810,000 from England. Africa's colonies imported \$130,000,000, taking \$85,000,000 from the mother country.

## MILES SAYS ALGER IS A

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles says that former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger made false assertions in the article written by him and recently published. The commander of the army today returned from South Carolina, where he has been on a hunting trip. He said he had not read the Alger article, but he talked like a man who was quite familiar with all it contained.

"General Alger says," he was told, "that you knew two or three months in advance that bad worded beef was being sent to our soldiers; that while you were at Tampa you were perfectly familiar with such facts as you later made public, but gave the Secretary of War at the time no hint as to scandal."

"There are many false statements in that article," answered General Miles. "I do not care to reply now in detail to what General Alger has accused me of. He took two years to think up his attack on me, and it is reasonable to suppose I would take a little time to reply to his charges. As to his article in general, I think the people of the country are pretty well acquainted with the facts as to army beef."

"There are many things not yet known which will be made public when I make a reply, if I decide to do so. But, as I say, the people of the Nation know a good deal about the kind of beef our men had to eat during the war. There has been much published, and there have been witnesses and a thorough investigation, and the country formed an opinion long ago. But I say that 100,000 soldiers who have returned to their homes since the war probably know something of the quality of the canned beef. They have told their story in every corner of the Nation, and it need not be told again by me. Therefore, I cannot say what steps I will take in the matter."

"As I understand it, the article which has just appeared is a chapter of a book to be published soon and written by General Alger. I may wait until that book comes out, so that I can obtain complete information as to what has been said against me. But I may determine not to reply at all."

## MONEY CRISIS IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress a cablegram from the Philippine Commission indicating a grave crisis in the monetary affairs of the archipelago is now to be solved as to the coinage of some kind of silver to take the place of the Mexican dollar in the Philippines. The Commission has cabled that the stock of silver in the Islands is rapidly diminishing, and they urge that they require an answer to the message sent September 7th, settling out the necessity for prompt action and asking what remedy shall be applied. It has been found impossible apparently to continue the ratio of 2 to 1 between the Philippine and Mexican money, and the Mexican money is being drained very rapidly toward India, making it difficult for the disbursing officers to transact business.

### BANDIT FOR DOORKEEPER.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—A picturesque contest for office in the Legislature that will meet at Jefferson City, Mo., this month is that of Frank James, the once-noted bandit, for doorkeeper in the House of Representatives. In discussing his candidacy, Frank James said today:

"I have twice as many votes as any other candidate, and no combination can beat me."

Notwithstanding this confident prediction, a movement is said to be under way to eliminate James from the contest, the opposition asserting that to honor him with a place in the House of Representatives would be humiliating to the State at large.

### THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—After serving twenty-one years as the rector of the House of Prayer in Newark, N. J., the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin is dead at his home in that city. He was known as an advanced churchman of the Episcopal high church school, and the inventor of a well known film for photographic work. He was seventy-eight years old, and had been retired from active work for thirteen years. He was a graduate of Yale and of the General Theological Seminary in New York. He filled pastorates in Borden-town and Trenton, N. J., and in San Francisco, before becoming rector of the House of Prayer in 1867.

## WORLD NEWS CONDENSED

Spain has a cabinet crisis. Philippine skinned alive an American prisoner. Senator Hawley thinks the army bill will pass. Chaynski, the pugilist, is to enter vaudeville. Valuable placers are reported from Shako river.

Salisbury will soon give his views on the Duke of Abruzzi may head a South Pole expedition. Three small planets have been discovered near Eros.

More funds are needed in England for soldiers' families. Yaquis and Apaches are raiding Mexican cattle ranges.

The confinement of the Queen of Italy is expected in May. The records of the Belgica expedition are to be published.

Mrs. Mary A. Criss, a pioneer of Chicago, is now aged 92. British Columbia wants to exclude both Chinese and Japanese.

English war taxes are beginning to seriously affect incomes. The horse and auto will supplant the dog, on the Klondike route.

E. P. Upham, formerly publisher of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is dead. A London paper revives the report that the Kaiser will visit America.

Owing to the anti-vivisection Chicago saloons now close at midnight. A steamer has been launched to run between Chicago and Liverpool.

Heavy cuts in the American rubber foot-wear trade are impending. The Mohammedan revolt is spreading in the Chinese province of Kansu.

All Europe is alarmed at the rapid growth of American competition. Smallpox has broken out in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kas.

Germans in China are making matters worse by a too harsh military policy. On Dec. 31, the thermometer registered eighteen degrees below zero at Denver.

Congressman Kahn will seek to pass a more stringent Chinese exclusion law. There is strong commercial opposition in Denmark to the sale of the Attila.

In a trade-rancorous race between the Euribia and the New York, the Euribia won. A New Haven clergyman has invented a game of parlor golf and won a fortune by it.

Wm. C. Whitney will open his New York home with the greatest social fete in New York history. Chicago has philanthropic lunch rooms where a person may get a wholesome meal for three cents.

Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, has been knighted by the Queen. Also Sir Alfred Milner.

The time for the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty may be extended by the two governments.

There are anti-foreign riots in Korea. The American Minister at Seoul demands protection for Christians.

Mrs. James Brown Potter receives \$75,000 as her share in promoting the sale of an African gold mine.

The Chinese court has ordered carts with mules and horses, for the purpose of going back to Peking.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Field Marshal of the British army and a Crimean veteran, is dying.

Madeline Lucette Riley's new play, Richard Savage, with Henry Miller in the title role, is a success.

A burlesque ridiculing Chinese royalty has been produced in the Temple of Heaven, China's holy of holies.

An attempt has been made to blackmail Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters of New York by threatening to kidnap his daughter.

H. S. Redmond of New York has bought the 20-foot cutter Alisa in England. She will cross the Atlantic in the early spring.

"Jack Downey" the prize-fighter may turn out to be the son of the late John Redmont of Marysville, Cal., a rich banker.

Gen. Fred Grant has cornered Gen. Alejandro on Mount Arayat. There is no water on the mountain and food is scarce.

The mail stage near Agraziz, B. C., was held up by three masked men, and several hundred dollars in cash and some jewelry taken.

While trying to force an entrance into Cole Bros' lightning rod warehouse at St. Louis, Thomas Walker, a crook, was shot and killed by a watchman.

The diamonds found at Carleton, N. M., are equal to those of Kimberley. They were first found in an ant hill situated in a coal-producing district.

George Gould has written the Castellanos to leave France and come to America before a court decision is reached which may precipitate a scandal.

The Emperor of China has written the Czar congratulating him on his recovery and expressing gratitude for Russia's proposed return to China of Manchuria.

D'Esseure, the man who swindled people in the guise of a Chicago financier and courted Helen Bertram, the actress, is believed to be in jail at New Orleans.

The title of the Nineteenth Century magazine has been changed to the Nineteenth Century and After. Somebody else had registered the title Twentieth century.

Pope Leo has prolonged the pilgrimage season six months. A desire for increased revenue is the cause. Peter's pence so far collected amounting to but little over \$2,500,000.

### "WHEN HE FEELS OFF COLOUR."

It would, no doubt, have been wise in Mr. D. Lanham to take a complete rest on Sundays anyway, but all the more so under the circumstances he mentions. Mr. Lanham is a cooper, and for the last twenty-five years has pursued his calling in Charlotte Street, Brisbane, Queensland. That he is known to most of the people of the city naturally follows; for Brisbane has attained its prominence within that period.

"Some seven years ago," writes Mr. Lanham, under date of Sept. 25, 1899, "I began for the first time in my life to suffer from indigestion. With it were asthmatic symptoms, although I did not then understand that the latter complaint is often caused by the former."

"The combined diseases continued to plague me for three years, and a miserable stretch of time it was. I was reluctantly obliged to give up some of my engagements, and found that after working six days I needed a complete rest on Sundays."

"No medicines, or kind of treatment, doing me any good, I finally concluded to see what virtue there might be in Mother Selge's Syrup. I had heard of it before, but never used it—possibly on account of the unreasonable prejudice so widely felt against advertised medicines."

"However, about four years ago my attention was strongly called to it by an acquaintance, and I tried it, yet not with any lively hope of its helping me. Nevertheless, I found it extremely beneficial. It did what no other remedy had done or even begun to do; it set me right."

"Nowadays I always keep Mother Selge's Syrup in the house, and whenever I feel the approach of any of my former symptoms I resort to it; and it never fails to give relief."

"All my family use it whenever they are ill or depressed (probably from indigestion). One of my sons in particular, is enthusiastic in its praises, and says there is nothing like Mother Selge's Syrup to set him right again whenever he feels off colour."

"I am an old resident of Brisbane; having carried on a cooperage business here for the last twenty-five years. You are at liberty to publish what I have said should you think fit to do so."

D. Lanham.

"Probably from indigestion," says Mr. Lanham in accounting for the feeling of mental depression. He is wholly, luminously, right. In most instances it does come from indigestion, and so do the great majority of our troubles, of mind or body. And for indigestion, in all its forms and phases, the cure is Mother Selge's Syrup.

**A Tie for Quay.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—The first ballot taken in the contest for control of the organization of the House of Representatives between the stalwart Republicans and the Fusionists has resulted in a tie. Four Democrats voted for William T. Marshall, the stalwart Republican candidate.

Krueger is still seeking intervention.

**OUR \$4.50 SHOES**

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

**RAINY WEATHER WEAR.**

THEY ARE IN **BOX CALF.**

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

**MANUFACTURERS**

**SHOE COMPANY**

**Form No. 1156.**

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**"Michstove,"**

Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

## WE MAY GET JAMAICA ISLE

Great Britain May Exchange it For Part of Philip-pines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

The British colony of Jamaica will be given in exchange for a fair share of the United States colony in the Philippines.

This is an international trade which will be probably the result of acquisition by the United States of the Danish Antilles.

In official circles it is thought that Great Britain will not want the island of Jamaica if the United States acquires the Danish possessions and the prestige of Great Britain commanding the highway to the Nicaragua canal will have disappeared. The United States will not be able to command the approach from the east, but it will from its point of vantage, control the ocean east of the Danish Antilles, from the magnificent base which will undoubtedly be established there. It will be interesting to recall that when the United States amended the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the British press idea was that if Great Britain was forced to yield there should be some compensation to Great Britain. What Great Britain's demands would be are not clear. It is understood, however, that she will endeavor to have the modus vivendi Alaskan boundary made permanent.

**A GREAT BENEFACTION.**

Dr. Parsons Completes a College Gift of Over \$2,500,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Dr. D. K. Parsons completed his great benefactions for the nineteenth century—amounting to more than \$2,500,000—by mailing a check to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. The last donation makes a total of \$50,000 which Dr. Parsons has given to the Minnesota institutions.

Dr. Parsons also gave a check of \$25,000 to Frederick W. Crosby, rector of Lake Forest University. The gift was on a promise made last February when Dr. Parsons offered \$25,000 on condition that \$100,000 be raised to the university endowment fund. By Saturday night \$92,000 had been obtained and the remaining \$8,000 was raised by collections in the Presbyterian churches of Chicago on Sunday.

The endowment fund now amounts to \$726,000, of which Dr. Parsons has given \$125,000. The trustees of the university will attempt to raise \$100,000 for new buildings, to be expended as follows: Gymnasium for the academy, \$30,000; science building for the university, \$40,000; recitation building for Perry Hall Seminary, \$30,000.

A trust has been organized to control the steel tube industry with a capital of \$50,000,000.

**Metropolitan Meat Company**

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Steamship Companies.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1901.

## DEATH THE HACKMAN.

An agent of the Board of Health, entrusted with the serious duty of transferring lepers from the steamer to Kaili station, was guilty of an act yesterday which may be the means of spreading the leprosy scourge in Honolulu.

The story is told in the Advertiser's local columns and needs but a brief recapitulation here. Eight lepers, one of them in very bad condition, were delivered to the agent and he, instead of taking them to Kaili in a Board of Health ambulance, hired two hacks from Hackstand 81. These public vehicles took the rotting creatures to Kaili and returned to their stands to accept any other passengers who might offer fares.

After the lepers, what persons rode in these hacks last night? Did some women, dressed decorously, who were going to a dance? Did some merry party of diners who were bound for a restaurant or returning from it to their homes? Did some tourist, on pleasure bent, sit where the lepers had sat? Who can say? The hacks with the reek of the plague were at the service of the public and no yellow flag or warning hand was raised to protect the people from them. Death the Hackman sat on the front seat. Who rode behind him?

What is the responsibility of the Board of Health? We believe that body would have stopped its agent in time had it known of his rash act. But that does not excuse its failure to have an ambulance ready for all transfers of lepers. Nor does it excuse the employment, as a guard and guide for lepers, of a man belonging to a race which looks upon leprosy with indifference and has no compunctions about exposing himself and other people to its ravages.

## THE FISHERIES SOCIETY.

There is no reason for any one to believe, as a contemporary assumes to do, that the new society for the protection of the fisheries has private axes to grind. The man who circulated the paper organizing the society, Mr. Allan Herbert, is noted for his public spirit, and those who met with him at the Chamber of Commerce rooms the other day proposed nothing beyond laws prohibiting the sealing of minnows and creating a fish hatchery, both measures being desirable from the point of view of those who want to make sea-food abundant and cheap.

It is a gratuitous slur to say of him that Mr. Herbert and his associates want to induce Congress to preserve the system of exclusive fishing rights which has so long been an injury to the many and a source of profit to the few. Against such rights Mr. Herbert has written and talked for years; and when Congress interfered with them he was among the first to congratulate the Hawaiian people. And it is largely in their interest that he and his friends are working now. He and they want to stop the ruthless destruction of minnows so that once more the sea banks and interior waters may teem with big fish, thus reducing the cost of living and adding to the available food resources.

Such a motive deserves the support and encouragement of the press; not its cynical disparagement.

## THRASHING OLD STRAW.

The same little groups of malcontents that tried to haul President Dole over the coals some years ago for the expenses of his trip to the United States and at a later period wreaked themselves upon Gen. Hartwell, now propose to report Auditor Austin to the Grand Jury because he will audit the legitimate expense accounts of Land Commissioner Brown, who has gone to Washington to confer with the Interior Department.

We should suppose that the ridiculous failure of the last attempt to use the Grand Jury for factional purposes would inspire a lucid interval in the Sewall remnant. One heard dire and dreadful threats when the first Grand Jury met of what would be done to bring the Territorial authorities to grief. They were all to be grilled or boiled in oil or something of the sort. Day by day the spectacle of a Grand Jury with a lighted fire was paraded before a breathless public, but in the end the Grand Jury not only refused to burn anybody but visited its reproof upon the organ of the malcontents and incidentally sniggered a political judge in the face for bringing empty cases to its notice.

If an attempt is made to punish the authorities for sending Mr. Brown to Washington on public business at public expense we shall expect the Grand Jury to dismiss the threatened proceedings with a sneer. It would be singular indeed if the Territory, alone of all in the Union, could not send a commissioner to Washington when it needed to and had a fund from which the expenses could be drawn. But in point of fact it has done it, and in the act will stand no more in danger of the Grand Jury than the police and the health authorities did the last time there was a factional crusade.

The young native students who have been picked out for West Point and Annapolis had better see that they travel with return tickets. The examinations at these academies are likely to be somewhat different from the one conducted by Mr. Robert Boyd, accomplished scholar as that gentleman possibly is.

Venezuela had American protection at a crisis in her affairs and was grateful enough to put up a statue of George Washington at Caracas. But when the payment of an American bill is asked, Venezuelan gratitude oozes out. It begins to look as if the display of a roadside might be needed at La Guayra as much as it was at Smyrna.

## MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY.

Of the merits of the quarrel over army beef, the people of Hawaii, with their tropical experience to draw upon, long ago made up their minds. That refrigerated beef sent to Cuba during the Spanish war and trundled off for wagon in the wake of armies did not always smell sweet and fresh may be admitted without impeaching the nourishing qualities of the food. Refrigerated beef brought to Hawaii is wholesome, but if judged by smell after a brief exposure to tropical warmth it would, perhaps, be rejected as bad by a person brought up on the fresh beef of northern latitudes. But it is not unwholesome unless exposed, away from ice, longer than was usually the case in Cuba.

As for the standard canned beef over which General Miles again raises a hue and cry and which the yellow journalists slandered into uttermost disparage, the same brands were and are used in the Philippines and in the Navy without causing complaint. It is quite true that such beef does not always look well under a tropical sun, but where is the authenticated case of poisoning that can be traced to it? One of the strongest guarantees of the purity of this beef, apart from the tests just referred to, may be found in the fact that after the yellow journals had worked off their sensation the British Government filed a \$250,000 order with Armour on behalf of the troops in South Africa.

That the beef supplied the soldiers in Cuba and the south evoked loud complaints from a portion of the Army is indeed true—but it was not from the regulars. The worthless militia, turned into volunteers, and the raw levies from farmhouses, stores and colleges—men who thought campaigning would be a picnic—were disgusted because they could not sit down three times a day to a hotel table. They wanted beefsteak smothered with onions, baked potatoes and asparagus, lamb with mint sauce and coffee like mother made. An occasional hunk of refrigerated beef, a can of Armour's brand, hard tack, beans and camp coffee were things their sensitive natures could not stand and the noise of their grief was like the wolf's long howl on Unalaska's shore. That General Miles raised his voice with them may be set down to his eagerness to make a point against Secretary Alger and to get for himself whatever political benefit might be had from the "embalmed beef" issue.

## STREET EXTENSION.

A petition is being circulated to extend School street to Kaili so as to lessen the traffic on King street and provide the people in the Ewa end of the city with an outlet which would not be closed in case Chinatown should have another epidemic. The way Chinatown now stretches out makes it impracticable for Kaili people, in the event of a quarantine, to reach the business section by the route used in plague times; nor by any route for that matter unless the high-tide boating brought into requisition. The main argument of present use, however, is the one that King street is thronged with traffic. The laying of Rapid Transit tracks over a part of the route tends to make matters worse and the prospect dubious. Finally, the sights and smells in Chinatown are not pleasing to white people who travel through that quarter.

The Advertiser in debating the School street proposals must remind its readers that it is committed to the doctrine that, before new highways are built, old ones should be put in good repair. The School street plan makes no exception. But the assurance of Supt. McCandless and Road Commissioner Campbell that, when the new rock crusher is ready, the repair of streets will proceed with celerity, prompts in us the hope that the time is not far distant when all needed extensions may be carried out. Chief among these should be the ones proposed for Kaili and for people living on the route of the intended Fort street extension.

One owner of the Bulletin soft-soaps the independent party about the "high standing" of Hawaiian-Americans while the other one is at Washington trying to get Congress to kick their leader out of the office to which Hawaiian-Americans elected him. For blowing hot and cold the Bulletin is a machine that ought to be in every laundry.

Between punitive expeditions and looting and burlesque plays in the temples sacred to Chinese royalty, the allies are doing all they can to exasperate the Mongols and precipitate a war. That is what comes of a military government in a country which the powers say they wish to pacify. A war would mean battles, battles would mean victories and victories promotion, grants and medals. These are the objects of existence to military men and Von Waldersee is not too high to be above them. If Christian nations would put a civil governor in Peking and make the Field Marshal and his pugnacious Generals subject to the orders of that functionary, China might soon settle down into its customary nonchalance.

The rumor that Emperor William would visit the United States was heard just before the Chicago fair, but it came to nothing. So far as we know the revived story has no basis in anything the Kaiser has done or said. Although America is a country which profoundly affects the policy of Europe and one which broad-minded sovereigns would naturally like to see, there are issues of etiquette which the crowned heads do not know a way to surmount. The only reigning sovereigns who ever visited the great republic were our own Kalakaua and the democratic Emperor of Brazil. Others have kept away because, as royalty believes, there is no one of sufficient rank to receive and entertain them. Even the Prince of Wales, when he visited this country some forty years ago, thought it best to travel as Baron Rouffeville, and the Infanta Eulalia, after her experience with the Palmer House and with Mr. Higginbotham, was probably sorry that she did not journey as Mme. de Bourbon or as Mrs. Jones. As for the Kaiser, his imperial soul must quail at the idea of being received by Mayors and Boards of Aldermen and being asked to review the Fire Department.

## CAPITOL NEWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Congress. He is very busily engaged in finding out what extent of regulation of the free coming of the Japanese the eastern members of the Congress would agree to, and this has not been wholly satisfactory to the western representatives.

Anything which will arouse interest in the matter would be welcomed, and on the other hand there will be close attention paid to this action, as by it will be established the ultimate standing of the Chinese residents of the Philippines. There, as in Hawaii, there have been many citizens in the past Chinese merchants who have large interests in the city's business life, and who have always been regarded as citizens.

Another interesting feature which is commented upon here is that during the past election there were votes cast by the very men who have been declared to be aliens by the decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

## CHINATOWN FIRE LOSSES.

There is a feeling here among officials who should know that there will be recommended by the Governor to the Legislature when it meets first that an appropriation be made for the payment of the losses during the fire in Chinatown. Of course the time of the Chinese embassy has been taken up with other and more serious matters, and that country is not in good shape to ask and insist upon quick action on the part of the people of this country, but there has been some work done thus far on the part of the Japanese legation looking toward an early settlement of the matter. The sum of the losses as they are viewed here will not exceed two millions and may fall below that figure.

It is said that the President will approve such an appropriation for the purpose, but there seems to be a sentiment, among very few, it is true, but still a sentiment, that there should be some kind of a general allowance made by this Government to cover the expense of quarantine and the loss occasioned at that time. This takes the form of a question on the part of some men here as to whether or not there would be a fair chance for a bill which would set forth the efforts made by the Hawaiian people to prevent a foothold by the plague there and thus save the mainland from being infected. Should this be pressed it is thought that there might be a settlement which would leave only part of the burden upon the people of the Territory. For grounds upon which to place this kind of measure it might be urged, according to those who have talked of the case, that the Islands being a part of the country should not be compelled to stand a charge which, in the case of a state, would come largely upon the national Government. At least there could be charged to the national Government naturally all the expense of the quarantine. In the case of an epidemic of yellow fever in the south the marine hospital service is called upon to take part in the matter of fighting it and this might be turned to good purpose in the making of the argument in the matter of the plague. While nothing has crystallized here, there may be some action taken which would pave the way for a measure at the next or long session; this one is too short to hope for any action.

What will be the attitude of Congress when the matter of the maintenance of the proposed municipal forms of government which are being discussed in Hawaii come up here, should attract just as much attention now as any other feature. In the case of territories there may not be incurred any bonded indebtedness without the permission of Congress. This has been seen many times in the past when the various ambitious counties of the western territories have desired to obtain permission to give to some promised railroad a bonus for basing through the county in question. There is necessary always the passage of an enabling bill. It is very doubtful whether or not there could be obtained such consent for a bonding of the cities of the Territory in face of the successful and economical administration of the cities under the system of the past.

Hon. William Hayward, former Consul General, who comes to the capital to represent the interests of the commercial bodies of the Islands, will arrive in the city tomorrow. His trip to the east was made by the southern route and was interrupted by a stop in New Orleans which delayed his arrival.

## SHIPPING AND CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Without the attendance upon daily sessions to take up their time, there is, during this recess, a continued discussion among members of both branches of Congress as to the outcome in the senate of the two leading measures of this session—the Nicaragua canal bill and the ship subsidy bill. Both are to keep a prominent place in the eyes of the people during the two months of the session which remain, and while they will be liberally discussed, there seems to be a prospect that this will be the extent of their advance. Round the resorts where the men who try to influence legislation congregate the opinion prevails that there will be much talk and no vote upon either bill, and this impression is growing in the minds of every one.

There are no assignable reasons for the shelving of the shipping bill, which will meet every phase of the case. There is universal interest in the plan for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, but it is true that there will be necessary much missionary work before there can be any solid vote behind such a bill. The chief proponent of this measure is Senator Hanna, the man who has been at the head of the Republican National Committee during the past two campaigns, and whose influence must not be underrated. Hanna is a peculiar man, one who made his great success in his business life, before he decided that it was his duty to get into politics with his whole energy, and then he turned the current of his endeavor and now is looked upon as one of the most resourceful politicians in the country. The odds feature \$200,000 to complete. The committee first talked over the total which it was to recommend for appropriation. This figure was

stump he would not go. The past campaign saw him out in the west talking to farmers, where they were supposed to be awake at nights to hate trusts and rich men, both of which Hanna was supposed to represent in his public and private capacity. But he made friends and votes, too. Since the fight upon his pet measure came up he determined to take the floor and fight for it as hard as he had done in committee. So he did, and the result, while it may not be apparent in the matter of votes for the bill, was at least to indicate that when he is aroused and in earnest Hanna can make as forceful an argument as any member of the upper house.

But there will be necessary some conversations before the bill gets through, for there are men who dislike the word "subsidy" so heartily that they will not be denied the right to vote against any man or corporation except for actual service. There is also a feeling among western Coast men that with the growth of the carrying trade in that ocean there should be given a greater proportion of the proposed subsidy than is allotted in the bill now before Congress. Of the \$9,000,000 contemplated to be distributed by this measure, the amount which may reach the Pacific shipowners is about \$2,000,000. This is deemed insufficient by such men as Senator Bard of California, who thinks that there would be, during the time of the life of the bill, more shipbuilding for Pacific trade than for the Atlantic. But this is only a small matter on the whole, for there would be practically as much opposition to the bill with a more equal division of the bounties as there is now.

In the case of the Nicaragua canal there is an element which cannot even yet be fully weighed. This is the revived Panama canal scheme. When a coterie of American capitalists bought the old French interests, putting into the scheme something like \$12,000,000, there was never much belief on the part of Congress that there would be any future for the ditch. There was the Calbra cut, the floods in the river and many other objections which in the past had made the scheme come near to the point of impracticability. But despite this primary feeling the men who arouse interest in such affairs went to work, there was money to spend and the result was that now there has arisen in the minds of many what may be called "a reasonable doubt" to whether or not there may not be two canals, should the United States go ahead and build the Nicaragua ditch.

The latest plan is said to be for an European corporation to take over a share of the stock of the American company, build the canal as a private enterprise, and it is figured out that this can be done at a cost of not more than \$125,000,000, and should there arise any difficulty, appeal to the powers of Europe to guarantee the neutrality of the ditch. It is pointed out that there could not be called into play the Monroe doctrine, as any investment made at first would be by private owners of stock and not by any government officially. This may be the idle talk of the men who wish to cry wolf to frighten your Uncle Samuel into purchasing to prevent competition, and again it may be the earnest work of the capitalists, who number among them some of the greatest financiers in the country. Their men here say, and in this they are borne out by the Walker commission, that they can complete their ditch within eight years, while the United States with a start at Nicaragua could not go on with actual work for two years, and then would have ten years' very hard work until the canal was ready for use, for four years of which time traffic would be going through Panama canal and thus creating a route which would be preferable before the American enterprise had gone beyond the stage of talk.

It will be apparent that with the many cross purposes working that there will be a hard fight, not against the canal in itself, but against any action until the best terms shall have been gotten out of the Panama people, and then a decision could be made which would be more likely to give to the country inter-oceanic connection quickly and cheaply.

## NOTHING FOR HAWAII.

The failure of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to place in the bill which is to be submitted for consideration soon after the recess any provision for the surveying of the harbors of the Hawaiian Islands must be put down to the credit of the holding up of the Pearl Harbor appropriation, as outlined in these despatches. There is, in the opinion of the committee men who have most to do with the framing of these bills, the subcommittee on the drawing of the measure, no reason why there should be any further money paid out, or rather provided for paying out until there has been settled for the future the point as to whether the appropriations of the committee shall be expended in the manner intended.

At the same time there is no enmity toward the Islands, as is indicated by the statement of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Burton of Ohio, who said that to put the money wanted into the bill in the House seemed impossible, but that it could be done in the Senate and would be accepted by the House conferees. The framing of a bill like this one, carrying over \$60,000,000, is a matter of hard labor, and one which does not show the work when it is done. For instance during the past few years there have been authorized by Congress many surveys of streams and harbors, many of which are not in the opinion of the best men of the various communities, worthy of any attention at the hands of the national Government. When the Committee on Rivers and Harbors met at the beginning of December to take up the framing of their bill for this session they found several volumes of reports of the corps of engineers of the surveys that had been made. It is said that of the many which were authorized there was a considerable percentage which had been turned down, reported as unworthy by the unsentimental engineers. Yet there were in these reports recommended improvements which would have cost the national Government \$200,000 to complete. The committee first talked over the total which it was to recommend for appropriation. This figure was

## "A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute"

For Inward Worth.

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-bristling and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

finally set at \$60,000,000. Then followed the winning of the chaff. Many harbors and rivers had to be ignored altogether. For others there was a limited sum set apart, and in few instances the amount recommended was placed in the draft of the bill. It took three weeks to have the hearings which were forced upon the committee. The chairman and members of the subcommittee on the bill worked every night till midnight and often, especially toward the completion of the measure, until 3 or 4 o'clock.

Finally what was thought to be the bill was drawn. But when it was to be drawn by the clerk it was found that the amount appropriated was nearly \$80,000,000. This meant that there should be a scaling of some \$20,000,000, and that after the entire matter had been gone over with a fine-toothed comb. But it was imperative. That time it was time for the cars to start in the morning when the weary legislators got through. Worn nerves were strained further for each member had some pet project. The chairman had one for his home city of Cleveland, but when he got through—for he had to cut it down with all the rest—he did not have more than two-thirds of what he wanted and what his city needed. But the bill was pruned and brought out in shape. So it will be offered but it will not remain in that shape. There is always small hope that there may be any amendments offered on the floor of the House. The majority has been too well drilled to permit the pet measure of one of its hardest working committees to be cut or added to on the floor, without some great necessity.

But there is another body to be reckoned with—the Senate. There the work of the Rivers and Harbors Committee is done by the Commerce Committee, of which Senator Frye of Maine has been chairman of for so long. The Senate is a more complacent body and a member who wants something very badly can have good hopes of getting it. But there is a limit even there. For instance the Conference Committee which has the final whipping into shape of this bill must get together and its work must be approved by both Houses. So it is that the Senate may not hope to get out of the conference much more than an addition of 20 per cent to the House figures. That is the usual limit, though there is never any agreement on the matter. For instance two years ago the Senate amendment which provided for the appropriation of certain sums, to aggregate millions in the end, for the purpose of inaugurating the work of irrigation of arid lands in the west, nearly caused an extra session, for there was one of the regular supply bills to be agreed to, and two western Senators had made up their minds to filibuster until they got the irrigation appropriation. But the House conferees stood firm and won after a hard fight. They allowed twelve millions to stick but they would not have the larger sum. There is an excellent chance that there may be yet the appropriation for the Island surveys put into the bill on the Senate side.

## A Kamaaina Dead.

George McIntyre died last night at 7 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital, after a lengthy illness. He was a brother of Hugh McIntyre, the grocer, and was born in Tahiti. He had lived many years in Honolulu, and leaves two small children. The funeral will take place at 3:30 o'clock from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

## LAUREL WREATHS AND SPRIGS OF RUE

Praise and Blame for the United States by Englishmen.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reviews of the year and the century fill the weekly and daily papers. In the latter and broader field the writers find greater satisfaction that America's part in England's history figures prominently. Sir Edwin Arnold signals the new century with a sonnet. Greeting Columbia, England says:

I send thee motherly kiss and benison,  
Love me or love me not, hap what may hap,  
My pride and prayers watch thy bright course begun,  
Thou dost uphold the lessons learned from me  
And speakest my Shakespeare's speech;  
God go with thee.

Columbia answers:  
If thy foes too much dare, I think we shall be no more kept asunder  
Than two great clouds in heaven that hold the thunder.

That Sir Edwin Arnold's views are not unanimously shared can be judged from a letter of Mr. Cunningham-Graham (a former member of Parliament, who, in July, 1898, wrote a series of articles most insulting to Americans in the Westminster Gazette), which is given a place of honor in the Saturday Review. It is the most bitter arraignment of Anglo-American friendship that has appeared for many days. The writer decries the after-dinner speeches of Senator Depew, Lord Salisbury and others, and declares that this friendship has resulted only in kicks for Great Britain in the cases of Venezuela, San Juan, Alabama and Bering awards.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the relief expedition of the allies to Peking, says he carried a bottle of ale all the way from Tien-Tsin to the Chinese capital, thinking how welcome it would be to a friend when he crawled out of his bomb-proof, emaciated and famished. "What he did," writes Palmer, "was to offer me beer and to ask why the relieving column had been so long in coming. He has gained ten pounds since I saw him last. Rice and horse-meat seem to be fattening."

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of  
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.  
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.  
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.  
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.  
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GALIC	JAN. 1
PEKING	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
GALIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 18
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 21	DORIC	JAN. 20
CHINA	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 3
DORIC	FEB. 16	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 13
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
COPTIC	MARCH 14	PEKING	MARCH 5
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 20	GALIC	MARCH 18
PEKING	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
GALIC	APRIL 6	CHINA	APRIL 3
		DORIC	APRIL 1

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AGENTS.



# EIGHT LEPROSIES IN TWO HACKS

## Public Carriages Conveying the Unclean.

### CRIMINAL ACT OF DAVID NAHOOLEWA

#### Agent of Board of Health Must Answer for His Idiocy.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Eight lepers rode about the streets of Honolulu last night in public hacks. Eight persons far gone with the disease that has of all things saddened and injured Hawaii, were put in public conveyances and sent by a Board of Health agent to the leper receiving station at Kalihi.

These same hacks after depositing their unclean freight sought and carried other passengers. Perhaps the wife of one of the most distinguished citizens of Honolulu rode in one of these leprosy-tainted hacks.

Perhaps some mother of beautiful and healthy children sat in one of these death-haunted vehicles, and with bare hands touched the cushions on which a few minutes before had reclined the unfortunate outcasts of humanity.

The eight lepers came from Maui on the gasoline schooner Eclipse. They had been collected on that island, and were sent by Sheriff Baldwin in care of his deputies to Honolulu on orders from the Board of Health. The duties of these deputies ended when they delivered their charges to an agent of the Board of Health here.

When the Eclipse arrived David Nahoolewa, who is a trusted agent of the Board of Health, received them.

Nahoolewa should have had at Sorrenson's wharf, where the Eclipse tied up, an ambulance of the Board of Health to convey the lepers to the station.

He says he found no one at the board's stables, so he telephoned for two hacks to stand by.

The hacks came. One was number 217, driven by Abraham Kekai, and the number and name of the driver of the other could not be ascertained last night by the Advertiser.

Nahoolewa piled the eight lepers into the hacks and sent them to Kalihi in the custody of the drivers. The hacksmen were promised \$4 each for their loads, and were told that the Board of Health would foot the bill.

When the hacks returned from Kalihi they went on Stand 84 and waited for customers. It did not matter that one of the lepers was so terribly diseased that the sores of the leprosy were fearfully apparent on his face, and that the matter from these sores might make the hack a very frightful source of evil.

Nahoolewa must have been conscious of having done a wrong thing, or more likely the censure of someone who learned of his criminally-foolish conduct, must have scared him, despite his years of familiarity with the handling of leper freight.

Nahoolewa called up Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health a short time afterward. Here is Dr. Pratt's statement of the conversation between Nahoolewa and himself:

"Nahoolewa," says Dr. Pratt, "rang me up at my house after nine o'clock and said that he had been taken to task by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for using public hacks for conveying eight lepers to the Kalihi receiving station from the schooner Eclipse. He said that he had sent the lepers in hacks, and that he realized he had not done right."

"I was astonished at the man's statement, and asked him why he had not used the Board of Health's wagon. Nahoolewa replied that he had gone to the stable of the board to get the wagon, and finding none there, had ordered the hacks. It was late and I did not question him further about the matter, but told him to be at the office of the board at 8 o'clock in the morning."

"I shall thoroughly investigate his story and act on the best information

# DIED FOR HIS FAITH

## Yuan Chang a Martyr To His Convictions.

### THE NEWS OF THE ORIENT

#### Hongkong Plague Statistics—German Fits Up Hospital at Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.—The Chinese Universal Gazette publishes the remarkable memorials presented to the court by the devoted minister, Yuan Chang, before his outspoken patriotism had brought upon him a cruel death at the hands of the Empress Dowager and her clique. They form an earnest appeal to reason, pointing out the folly of the Boxer movement, the wickedness of its leaders and the futility of the attempt to exterminate foreigners. The memorialist urges that the governmental patronage of Boxers was likely to precipitate upon the country a calamity greater than any recorded in a thousand years of its history. The Taping rebellion lasted more than ten years and involved a large number of provinces. The Mohammedan uprising in the northwest devastated four provinces and continued for three or four years. But these might be compared to diseases of the hands or feet, while the Boxer uprising strikes at the very heart. Everyone recognized the Taipings as bandits, but the Boxers are designated as "patriots" and raised to positions of trust. Thus China has incurred, not only the enmity of foreign nations, but their ridicule as well.

He then proceeds to analyze and controvert the Boxer motto: "Elevate the dynasty and exterminate the foreigners." The T'ing dynasty, he observes, has flourished for more than two hundred years and all the people have partaken of the blessings conferred by it upon the land. To say that it is in need of "elevation" is to imply that it has fallen or is about to fall, and the very thought is in itself treason. As for exterminating foreigners, if only the foreigners now in China were intended, but little good would result from the operation, for it would be impossible to prevent the arrival of others in even larger numbers. If it were proposed to exterminate all foreigners, the folly of the idea was evident and needed no argument, since the Chinese were outnumbered by them ten to one.

The memorialist says he knows well it does not conduce to the welfare of China to have foreigners swarming in the interior of the country, but the only way for China to protect herself is to perfect her internal administration, carefully guard her international relations, and then watch her opportunity. If war must be made, then it would be wiser to select one of the weakest western nations, instead of attacking all at once.

Yuan Chang earnestly endeavors to convince the authorities of the falsity of the reports received concerning the destruction of foreign warships and the Tientsin settlement and the success of the imperial armies in general. "They contain," he says, "no more of truth than the report sent in by Tung Fuh-tsiang that all the foreigners within the legations had been killed."

The memorialist denounces the reactionary ministers who had patronized the Boxers, deceived the court and wrought the ruin of their country. It must have been by this time perfectly clear to the writer that, in the existing state of affairs, no man could utter such trenchant truths and still continue to live. He accordingly throws aside all reserve and speaks as only a man can who has freed himself alike from hope and from fear. He openly asks for the capital punishment of Hui Tung, Kang Yi, Chi Shu, Chao Shuotiao, Yu Luh, Yu Hsien and Tung Fuh-tsiang, specifying the crimes of which each has been guilty and using against them the arguments with which the whole civilized world has since become familiar. He does not mention by name any of the imperial Princes, but adds: "All who have been guilty of the same crimes should be judged by the same law without reference to lofty position or royal blood." Only such action, he contends, can convince the western world that the Boxer atrocities were not committed in accordance with the imperial will. He protests his willingness to die if necessary for the cause which he has espoused, and concludes that if his own life must answer for those of the men whom he has denounced, he is ready to enter the lower world smilingly and with no thought of repentment.

#### NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL.

One of the leading foreign hotels of Nagasaki will shortly close its doors for a period of at least three years. For some time past the German Government, through its local consulate, has been trying to secure eligible premises in Nagasaki for the accommodation of convalescent and sick troops from North China. The hospital ship Germania, permanently stationed at Nagasaki as the receiving vessel for German troops, is taxed to its utmost capacity and cannot receive any more patients, and the Whitford, another hospital ship, has also a large number of sick and convalescent on board. The labor of the medical staffs of these vessels will be considerably lightened shortly, for the German authorities have secured a lease of the "Cliff House," Nagasaki, for three years, and the premises are to be used as a convalescent home for those troops who are well on the road to recovery. It is stated that the sum paid for the Cliff House is Y. 900 a month.

#### HONGKONG PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Dr. Francis Clark's report on the epidemic of plague in Hongkong during the current year has been made public.

The total number of cases reported was 1,032. Since then but two have occurred, which only very slightly affects the statistics. Of the previous 1,032 cases mentioned in the report, all but 28 were among the Chinese, while of the total of 1,034 deaths all but 15 were among the Chinese. The case-mortality, therefore, was as high as 95.5 per cent, while the Chinese case-mortality was no less than 96.6 per cent. For purposes of comparison Dr. Clark gives the figures for the previous epidemic years, 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1899. These were as follows:

	1894	1896	1898	1899
Cases	2,678	1,204	1,320	1,436
Deaths	2,485	1,078	1,173	1,428
Percent mortality	92.7	89.5	89.6	90.1

From this table it will be seen that the present year has been marked by the smallest number of cases and deaths of the five, but the mortality percentage has been highest but one, namely, that of the great plague year, 1894, AS A MARITIME POWER.

A new company (the Russian Eastern Asiatic) is being formed at Odessa and purchases of several steamers are now being arranged. The vessels will run between Odessa and the far east. In fact, the traffic is so promising that two other companies are being formed for the same purpose. The Union Steamship Company of Copenhagen obtained permission to transfer seven vessels of 18,000 tons to the Russian flag in order, by so doing, to continue to participate in the Baltic-Black sea trade, which is now reserved exclusively to vessels under the Russian flag. These facts, says Engineering, show that Russian shipping is gradually encroaching on fields which were most exclusively British, and it is desirable that all who are interested in shipping should keep themselves informed regarding the most recent developments.

#### INSECURE BANKS.

On the 25th inst. the Kumamoto Savings bank suspended payment. The Hundred fifty-one bank, Kumamoto, is reported to be on the point of failure and it is also stated that a bank in Namba-mura, Osaka-fu, is in a dangerous condition.

#### FATAL LANDSLIDE.

About noon on the 20th instant a landslide occurred in a mountain near the Southern O-u line of the Japan Railway. A house occupied by four-way coolies was overwhelmed, and four men perished.

#### SIR ERNEST SATOW AT PEKING.

The N. C. Daily News quotes from a private letter from the north, which says: "Sir Ernest Satow has made a very favorable impression in Peking, giving at once the impression of ability and a great deal of reserved strength; moreover, he is very dignified and has a Chesterfieldian manner to which Peking is very much accustomed. Our folk all think he promises well; in private words a French lady who is a good judge."

#### A WHALE STORY.

A story of a narrow escape, told of a fishing party who were enjoying themselves off Kanagiri, Fukagawa, on Saturday, is retailed by the Japan Times. The fishers were lucky, having caught a large quantity of hake, and one of the party jokingly said that they would like to go fishing for a whale. Some hours after this ambitious desire had been expressed the sea suddenly assumed a threatening aspect, and the boat was encircled by high waves. The men were terror-stricken, and their freight increased as five big whales, each about sixty feet long, emerged from the waves. The boatmen lost no time in heading the boat towards the shore, and while they were thus occupied, the whales disappeared.

#### MISSION INDEMNITIES RAISED FROM GAMBLING.

Good progress is reported from Canton in the settlement of the various mission claims in that section. About seventy per cent of the claims is being raised by various methods. The Tung Kun magistrate, who has rather a large bill to pay, is reported to have had on a reliable plan of raising money, says an exchange. No far away from the yamen, the Chinese say, two fan stalls have been started. For this privilege they are paying thirty taels a day. A year at this rate will yield a handsome revenue. Indeed, a large sum of the sums paid for mission indemnities may be expected to come directly or indirectly from gambling.

#### EARTHQUAKE.

About 2 o'clock on Christmas day a rare and a prolonged shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The vibration lasted almost a minute. Severe earthquake shocks were experienced about the same time at Hakodate, Sendai, Fukushima, and the neighborhood.

#### QUEER CAUSES OF DEATH.

The Japan Times gives a list of casualties occurring in Tokyo-fu during the past year. They are quaintly classified as follows:

Classification	Killed	ed.	Injured
Hatred	9	11	19
Quarrels	8	3	752
Love affairs	4	17	13
Robbers	4	1	12
Intoxicated assaults	1	1	2
Passionate persons	2	1	33
Maniacs	1	2	3
Run down by wheels	5	1	113
Kicked by horses	7	1	7
Choked with pap	19	1	1
Unknown	16	1	71
Total	68	35	1,025

#### ORIENTAL BRIEFS.

Up to the 14th instant Hongkong had collected \$22,000 in aid of the sufferers from the typhoon there.

According to a Kumamoto despatch the Ninth Bank there suspended payment on the 25th instant.

A Russian transport with 267 troops and 75 horses on board, was to leave Nagasaki for Arthur Bay.

Mr. Song Kinn, the new Korean minister in Tokyo, proceeded to the Palace on the 24th instant, and presented his credentials to H. M. the Emperor.

The British ship Dimdale, 1,779 tons, Captain Rothery, arrived at Nagasaki on Saturday from Philadelphia, with a cargo of case oil. The vessel accomplished the voyage in 143 days.

The judgment in the appeal against the original decision in the case Bardeus versus Tanaka, a claim for damages arising out of a rice transaction, was delivered at the Osaka Appeal Court on Monday. The verdict was for Mr. Bardeus with costs, the original judgment being quashed.

# A Run Down

No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged. Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's'."

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

that from the 1st of January, 1901, Singapore mean time will be adopted for the whole of the Colony and Federated Malay States. On and after that date the time referred to in all time tables of Government railways or steamships will be Singapore mean time, and not local time, as hitherto.

A lighter, belonging to Mr. Seikichi Yamada, Hamagawa, Ebara-gori, was sailing with a full cargo for Yokohama off the Shinagawa bay on Friday morning, when she was captured by violent waves and sunk. The water police saved all the sailors except one, Kanekichi Yamada, who died by drowning. Afterwards discovered. The cargo was saved.

#### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Samuel Parker was a passenger on the Claudine. She returns to her home on Hawaii.

Dick Davis, purser of the Claudine, has purchased the Star Oyster House from Harry Klemme.

The stockbooks of the Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers from the 16th to the 31st instants, inclusive.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health for transportation service from Honolulu and other ports to the Leper Settlement at Moanalua.

George C. Potter, who was secretary of the Hawaiian Foreign Office, and of the commission to the Paris Exposition, has accepted a position with the Spreckels Bank.

Attorney H. A. Bigelow, of the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has gone to Hilo to attend to some legal business. He will be away a fortnight or more, and will combine business with pleasure.

Frank Pacheco has filed a denial in the Circuit Court to the complaint of William L. Peterson, who alleges that as a result of the latter's arrest upon a warrant sworn to by Pacheco, he has been injured to the extent of \$2,000.

Recent visitors from the Coast say that Kalakaua dollars and quarters are now in free circulation in San Francisco, being accepted there readily at equivalent values. This has only been since last June, since the Territory was organized.

George R. Ewart, manager of Kilauea Plantation, who is now in town, says that affairs at Kilauea are all right, except that there has been a local supply of rain. The weather has now, however, reached a normal condition again.

W. C. Hare, representative for the W. H. Mullins Company, manufacturers of architectural sheet metal at Salem, Ohio, arrived in this city yesterday on the Albatross. Mr. Hare will at once assume charge of the construction work of the new Hackfield building.

Edgar Allen Newcomb is a new arrival in Honolulu, to which city he has traveled from his home in Boston, Mass. Mr. Newcomb is well known in the Eastern States as a composer of children's songs. In Honolulu Mr. Newcomb expects to find much material that will aid him in his chosen line of work.

At the home at Ka'awao in the Leper Settlement on Molokai, Christmas was celebrated joyously. Brother Dutton, in charge there, invited the outside dwellers to come to the home. There was a band concert from 2 to 3 p. m., and a large number of people, including the police and a band, played its full complement of seventy-five pieces.

Mr. O. Toepelmann, for the past six years the very efficient and popular chemist of Lee Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., has resigned his position. He will leave in a few days for Kahuku plantation, where he will take the position of chemist. His numerous friends in town will miss him, but all wish him good luck and success in his new undertaking.

A letter has been received by Wray Taylor from R. H. Long, of Waimae, Hawaii. Mr. Long has started to grow fresh vegetables for the Territorial markets, and he reports great success. He has planted thirteen acres to many varieties, and says he has now growing, tomatoes, cauliflower, celery, cabbage, beans, turnips, parsnips, beets and rhubarb. These products, he says, will soon be ready for the markets.

Work on the sewer outfall will be pushed at the latter end of the week. Engineer Edwards will have the new dredger and the coral chopper in place by that time. The chopper will clear the bed for the channel in which the outfall pipe will be laid in its descent below the ocean beyond the reef. The work will be prosecuted with vigor, and every effort made to have it completed in time to receive the sewage from the mains of the present system. The pile-driver is at work right along.

# A TRAGEDY RECALLED

## Agnes Lovell Adopted by Grandparents.

### THE CHAPMAN MYSTERY

#### Schooner That Sailed Away and Never Was Heard of--News of Courts.

The First Circuit Judge yesterday signed an order legalizing the adoption of Agnes Lovell, aged 14, by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lyle, upon petition of Mrs. Ida B. Sturtevant, her mother. The articles of adoption give the child the rights of inheritance, and her name is changed to Lyle. The articles were signed by the mother and stepfather of the girl.

The case is peculiar, and brings up memories of an ocean tragedy of some thirteen years ago. The father of Agnes Lovell was Captain Lovell, who sailed from Honolulu as master of the schooner Phoebe Chapman, chartered by the Seventh Day Adventists to carry missionaries to Tahiti and Pitcairn Island. The vessel left port with a number of passengers besides the missionaries, and never was heard from afterwards.

Agnes Lovell has always since her father's disappearance lived with her grandparents, the Lyles. She is the niece of Alex. Lyle, Daniel Logan and William and Sam Lyle. Mrs. Lovell waited for a number of years, but finally despairing of ever hearing again from her husband and giving him up as dead, married C. Vale Sturtevant, whose wife she now is. The articles of adoption are also signed by the girl herself, consenting to the provisions therein made.

Several new suits were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. A suit for \$1,000 has been brought against the New Zealand Insurance Company on a fire insurance policy by Hong Kee & Co. Gehring & Buttske, plumbers, have sued T. Horito for \$234.47 on account of labor and materials. A bill for partition of land in Honolulu and Kaula has been brought against William Malohe et al., including W. O. Smith, as guardian, by Alexander Malohe.

An account has been rendered by Administrator J. M. Camara in the estate of A. G. Cunha, deceased, showing payments of \$214.25 and receipts \$340.

Bishop & Co. have brought a bill for foreclosure of mortgage against the Fama valley property of Samuel and Kanoe Kaunamama.

The required bond of \$100 was filed by Mary Medeiros, with Jos. Elias as surety, as administrator of the estate of Manuel G. Medeiros.

A bill for partition of land in Milliani street has been brought against Isaac J. Robinson by Elizabeth A. Robinson. The partition in question was once sold by S. K. Kane, guardian, but the sale was cancelled by the court. Milliani street has cut through it, leaving two slightly unequal portions on either side of triangular shape.

The execution on judgment for \$144.82 in a suit of Kapiolani Estate vs. S. Ahmi was returned as unsatisfied by Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth, who reports that no property was discovered within the jurisdiction of the execution. A Supreme Court execution was thereupon issued authorizing execution on property anywhere within the Territory. The inventory of the estate of John De Costa, deceased, as filed by M. G. Stone, shows an insurance of \$1,000 and an account with the Postal Savings Bank of \$38.80.

In the suit for damages against Akoi and J. H. Barenaba by Lai Young, guardian of the minor Laahie, an execution was issued to levy upon the joint personal property of Akoi and Barenaba, for the sum of \$200 and costs.

George Boardman of Honolulu submitted a petition for allowance of accounts and final distribution, and discharge from the duties of executor of the estate of Eliza Jane Boardman, deceased. The schedule filed shows collections to be \$1,483.35 and disbursements \$2,635.97, leaving a balance of \$1,152.62. The date for the hearing of the allowance account was by order set for February 15th.

Joaquin de Medeiros was appointed administrator of the estate of Manuel de Medeiros, amounting to about \$1,500.

# THE YACHT FOR LIPTON

## Designer G. W. Watson Thinks He Now Has the Crack Model.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—George W. Watson's desertion of the Hendersons and his employment by the Denys, who have never built sailing yachts of any description, to construct Sir Thomas Lipton's second American cup challenger, has created much discussion and hitherto has not been explained.

A representative of the press learns, however, that Watson was influenced by the benefits derived from the testing tank used by the Denys, which he first tried with the yacht Lysistrata. After this he utilized the tank for a series of experiments to determine the best hull shape for the Shamrock II before he signed the contract with Sir Thomas Lipton.

He is convinced that he has discovered a hull much better than anything that has ever been designed. The testing tank is in a reality a pond 200 feet long, 22 feet broad and 9 feet deep. Over it is a railroad with a car drawn by a stationary engine. The model is attached to the carriage and the speed got from every model for every ounce of power is automatically recorded. There are arrangements also for testing at all keel angles. The apparatus is said here to be the only one of its kind in the world. By its means Watson has tried a dozen models. The importance of these experiments can be judged from his admission that it was due to a fault of the hull that the Valkyrie and Shamrock failed.

It is believed that the new boat will stand driving hard without drawing a big quarter wave behind, hence the secrecy which is so carefully observed.







# "WHOLE ISLAND" CITY VOTED DOWN

## Republican Charter Committee Has a Hot Session.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

IF THE Republicans have their way there will be established a city and county government for the territory known interchangeably as the district of Honolulu and the district of Kona.

This very simple statement of what was done at last night's meeting of the Republican Charter Committee covers the entire proceedings, which lasted over three hours and which was marked by one of the most acrimonious parliamentary discussions ever witnessed outside of the Legislative hall.

The majority of the Committee on Draft did not prove to be backed by a majority of the Charter Committee, but being good parliamentarians they did hard and it required five votes on practically the same subject matter to convince them of the fact that they were in the minority.

The key to the whole situation was in the following offered by Mr. Philip L. Weaver and which was finally incorporated in the report of the Committee of Draft as adopted:

"We recommend that the area or boundaries of the proposed municipality (of Honolulu) be confined to the district of Kona as it now exists and be known as the city and county of Honolulu, and that the Legislative branch of such municipal government be so defined as to give to them the power to define from time to time the area within the district of Kona as to which of those ordinances peculiar to a thickly settled district shall apply."

The last clause refers to fire limits, paving limits, lighting limits, etc.

The Republican Charter Committee was called to order at 7:45 last evening with the following members present:

J. H. Fisher, chairman; W. R. Sims, secretary pro-tem; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; C. Bolte, J. H. Boyd, Geo. A. Davis, A. V. Gear, G. L. Huddy, Enoch Johnson, J. L. Kaulikou, L. L. McCandless, E. A. Mott-Smith, Chas. Notley, J. G. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, Ed. Towse, W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart, F. T. P. Waterhouse, P. L. Weaver, C. M. White, C. B. Wilson.

There was a wait of about five minutes for Clarence M. White, on whose account the vote on the question of the evening had been largely postponed. However, on Mr. White's arrival the chairman of the statistics committee desired to make a report and although Mr. White already had the floor, the chair ruled that the report of the statistics committee was first in order.

E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman of the statistics committee, reported on the cost of maintenance of government in the districts of Kona and outside districts as well. The committee had first proceeded upon the assumption that the city would extend from the fertilizer works at Kalihi to Kaimukui and from the sea to about the level of the water works. Part of the figures were for two years and part for one year. Part were based on actual expenditures and part on estimated needs as put in by the departments of the government. Some of the figures are: Police, Honolulu, \$95,000; outer districts, \$5,000; public works, for the next two years, current for Honolulu, \$98,000; permanent improvements, Honolulu, \$512,000; outer districts, current and permanent, \$15,000; public health, Honolulu, past year, \$30,355; outer districts, \$2,409. Mr. Boyd of this committee stated that the estimates for the next year would be likely to be less on account of the reduction in salaries of the Board of Health. Public instruction, Honolulu, one year, \$202,000; outer districts, \$3,000. A small parliamentary skirmish was started over whether the committee should be instructed as to whether they should now confine their research to figures for Honolulu proper or take in the whole island and the "biggest city on earth" contingent scored one defeat.

Clarence M. White then read the following paper on the question of municipal government and the proper boundaries of the city of Honolulu, which embodies so much of the sentiment of the meeting as finally expressed in the vote that it is reproduced in full:

Congress has granted to the Hawaiian Islands an Organic Act. We are now citizens of a Territory and have entered upon the probationary period preceding Statehood. Allowing for requisite population, the duration of this period depends upon ourselves. The test for Statehood is ability for self-government. Every territory starts with a Centralized government appointed by the President and his Governor. The people are entrusted with legislation within the limits of the Organic Act. They are entrusted with further power as they demonstrate capacity for its exercise. A territory being the childhood of a state, Congress intends that it shall enter at once upon its growth. Before the government of a territory can be entrusted to its people, they must demonstrate by schemes of local administration their qualifications for larger administration.

While Congress has made provision for Territorial Officers, it has left to our own legislation the limits and details of their duties. The Centralization provided for us is really temporary and provisional. To assume otherwise would be to assume that our citizens have not the qualifications for self-government and that Hawaii is a mere Colony. Centralization can never take us into Statehood. We must develop and demonstrate our capacity for the discharge of the high duties of American citizenship before we can have all its privileges conferred upon us. To have our voices heard we must make them heard. To maintain and submit to Centralization is to admit incapacity.

Decentralization means progress, growth and strength. Appointive officers are independent of the electorate and therefore not in touch with it. To have a satisfactory government we must have a responsible one—one responsible to the great majority which places it in power. Such a government is the ultimate destiny of these Islands. Even the power now exercised by the President of the United States will be transferred to our people. When? Why, when we have demonstrated

Mr. Weaver was often interrupted and most of the questions were fired at him unceremoniously. He stood the test in good shape, however, and succeeded in finishing his argument, but not in the ten minutes allowed under the rules. At one point Mr. Stewart was of the opinion that W. O. Smith was asking questions without the formality of asking the permission of the chair or the consent of the speaker and was interrupted by Mr. Stewart with the remark, "I won't let our side be run down." The sentiment expressed the intentions of the "whole island" people in a nutshell.

It was objected that if there was a city and county of Honolulu that the things which the city now gets the Territory to pay for would have to come out of the city's pocket, but Weaver cited the instance of the almshouse of San Francisco, which costs \$50,000 to maintain and of which the state of California pays \$10,000 on the theory that tramps congregate in the city from all over the state.

W. O. Smith renewed his arguments of the previous meeting and said he favored the Weaver proposition but considered that whatever this committee did the Legislature would be perfectly free to do as they liked in the matter and it was better to find out what the people of the city desired and go before the Legislature with a proposition backed by the community than to put up some plan that would be sure to fail of adoption.

A. V. Gear rather favored the Weaver plan, although he signed the famous "whole island" report. He said the idea was to prevent the city of Honolulu being burdened with two sets of officers to perform essentially the same duties.

J. H. Boyd favored dropping the whole matter and leaving it to the Legislature to appoint a commission to report at a later date for the purpose of organizing not only a city government for Honolulu but a county government for all the divisions of the Territory. He feared that if the Honolulu city charter was passed and the rest of the island and the other Islands were not divided into counties that the cost of maintaining the Territorial government would fall too heavily on the city of Honolulu and make taxation very high. He said as it is, Honolulu has the best of it. Kolaloa for instance pays \$23,000 in taxes and gets less than \$5,000 expended in her borders.

A. V. Gear said that the plan was to simply adopt the present laws of the Territory and apply them to the city. He said that Hawaii had already some of the best municipal legislation in the world; that it had been copied after Glasgow, which was one of the best organized and best conducted cities in the world. He said, however, that if counties were not to be erected at this Legislature on the other Islands he would favor a city of Honolulu of the smallest possible size. He said the necessity for city government lay in the fact that city government was representative and direct from the people. It was found that Honolulu could under the Organic Act only vote bonds for about \$600,000 and the Territory \$700,000 to \$800,000 per year with a total bonded indebtedness not to exceed \$5,000,000.

W. C. Roe was in favor of action immediately and the institution of a municipal government at the earliest possible date.

After another running parliamentary fight, J. G. Pratt, who wrote the report of the majority of the committee on draft and who was entitled under parliamentary law to close the debate, succeeded in getting the floor, but only on the pending motion, which was to recommit the whole matter to the committee on draft with instructions to confer with the Independent charter committee and report next Friday evening. He was shut off by the objection of J. L. Kaulikou at the expiration of ten minutes, but was promptly given all the time he wanted by vote of the committee.

He made a very able argument and brought out some new points. He said that the Federal government paid for the cost of the Territorial government in the way of Governor, Secretary, Legislature, Courts, etc., and that if county governments were established in all the Islands the form could be easily modeled after the present Territorial government with only necessary changes and would consequently give a government with which the people would easily become familiar. He declared that the people of Hawaii would demand county government, and possibly four counties might be made of the big island. He said the division of the Territorial government property, which was very valuable and which would be very hard to divide between the city of Honolulu and the county of Oahu, could be very easily divided between the Territory and the city and county of Honolulu as comprising the whole island. He thought that himself, living on Pacific Heights, might not get city lights for a good long time any more than would Wahiawa, yet he would not benefit which he was willing as a property holder to pay for and that the property all over the island would be benefited by in proportion to its value.

His able argument was of no avail, however, and for the fourth time the committee voted against a city to cover the entire island and incidentally against having a conference with the Independent charter committee at this stage of the proceedings, as the Republicans were not yet decided what they wanted themselves and could not therefore go into conference intelligently.

I am in favor of a City government for Honolulu, because it would make needed improvements which would enhance values to such an extent that the extra taxation necessary to accomplish them would be an insignificant factor. The payment of City taxes imposed a judicious expenditure of the same. The wants of a city and county are not identical, and the area of a city should be confined to limits which demand sidewalks, streets, etc. In my estimation, the city of Honolulu should comprise the populous portion between, say, the western boundary of Kamehameha school and the road on the east side of the Tramway station, the sea on the south and a boundary line that would include Pacific Heights and Punchbowl slope.

Although the county is the unit of the territory, and the township of the city, a city is not a unit of either. It bears the same relation to the Territorial government as does Ewa Plantation. It is a corporation with separate officers, separate taxes, separate ordinances and is only amenable to the general government as defined by its charter. I believe in a general county organization first. We believe we should give county government a fair trial to see if the wants of Honolulu are fairly met. If a county government should prove inadequate to our needs, then I believe a city incorporation should be established. If it be the sentiment of the Committee, however, that a charter should at once be secured, let us make the limits of the city compatible with an efficient and equitable administration of its affairs.

Philip L. Weaver, who has made quite a study of municipal questions and their application to Honolulu, made a strong argument in favor of restricting the limits of the municipality to the district of Kona, but at the same time incorporating both the county and city. He claimed that by thus erecting a county with one set of officers for the city and county that it would prevent the Legislature from afterward erecting the island of Oahu, including the city of Honolulu, into a county and saddling on the residents of Honolulu the double taxation for city and county governments and a double set of officers to administer the affairs.



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